

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

VOL. 2.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

[NO. 45.]

THE REPUBLICAN

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
IGNATIUS MATTINGLY.
OFFICE on west side Michigan street, north of
Adams, Plymouth, Ind.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
At the end of the year, \$2.50
If paid within six months, 2.00
If paid in advance, 1.50
No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
It is our intention to make no deviation from
these terms.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square (ten lines or less), three insertions, or
less, one dollar; each additional insertion under
three months, twenty-five cents.
If yearly advertisements exceeding the amount
contracted for will be charged in proportion for the
excess.
Communications to promote private interests
must be paid for as regular advertising rates.
All advertisements should have marked on
them the number of insertions wanted, otherwise
they will be published until forbid and charged for
accordingly.

CARD COLUMN.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

E. S. ORGAN, Pres. I. H. EARLY, Cashier

EASTERN EXCHANGE. Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Deposits Received and Money Loaned.
Attention given to Collections, and
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
May 27, 1858-29/1

DANIEL BROWN,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
LAND AGENT,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

September 2, 1858-43

M. W. SMITH,
J. P. and ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will promptly and faithfully attend to collections in the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts of Marshall County. Office in Corbin's Bldg.

JOHN G. OSBORNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW and
N. S. STARK, Office at door north of
D. S. T. Smith's Store, Plymouth, Ind. [1857-58]

D. S. T. SMITH, Esquire, Physician, for
many years of extensive practice, has
been in Kent, Starke county, offers his services
professionally to the citizens of that county.
Kent, Ind. May 27, 1858-22

D. A. O. BORTON, Esquire, Dentist, having
permanently located in Plymouth, is
prepared at all times, Monday and Tuesday
excepted, to perform all operations
pertaining to the dental profession. Special
attention given to cleaning the teeth. His
cases of the mouth treated with success. Satisfaction
will be given to all who favor him with a call.
Residence on Michigan street, above Pershing and
Cale, D. S. T. Smith's Store. [May 27, 1858-29]

ALFRED BILLOWS, SHAVES and HAIR
DRESSER, up stairs, in the building on the
corner of Washington and Michigan streets, where
he may always be found doing business hours.
Plymouth, Ind. May 27, 1858-29

LAW OFFICE.—T. S. STARK, of South
Bend, and A. J. JOHNSON, of Plymouth, have
associated themselves together for the practice of
law, in all the Courts of Marshall County. Mr.
Stark will personally assist in the management
of all litigation. Office on Corbin's Bldg.
May 27, 1858-23

D. A. MATTINGLY, will devote to future
his entire attention to the practice of
dentistry, in all the Courts of Marshall County.
Many years of practical experience, together with a determination
to render satisfaction in all cases, he hopes
will ensure him a share of the patronage of a
liberal community. He is prepared to attend cases
in both town and country.
Office on Michigan street, north of H. Pierce's Clothing
Store, west side Michigan street.
April 23, 1858-24

J. W. BENNETT, M. D., offers his professional
services to the citizens of Marshall County.
Office at his residence, third door north of the Ed-
wards House, Plymouth, Ind. [June 26-12]

D. R. BROWN, Physician and Obstetrician.
Particular attention paid to Midwifery
and the Diseases of Women and Children. Office
at Mr. Brown & Co's Store and Hardware Depot.
January 27, 1858-11/1

JOHN H. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN JEWELRY, &c.,
&c., La Porte street, Plymouth,
Ind.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
&c., &c., repaired in the best
manner possible and at the low-
est living rates.

J. VINALL, M. D., of South
Bend, Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.
Particular attention paid to Obstetric Practice,
and Chronic Diseases of Women, and Diseases of
Children. Office over Palmer's Store, corner of
Michigan and La Porte streets.
Dec. 24, 1857-71/1

BARNARD, Manufacturer of HATS,
of South Bend, Ind.
Custom work made to order on short
notice, and on reasonable terms. Shop
over Pershing & Co's, D. S. T. Smith's Store.
Dec. 10, 57-5

CORBIN & PACKARD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Plymouth, Ind.

WHOLESALE COLLECTION AGENTS,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Agents, Boston, & Co., N. Y. City;
James L. Thompson, Esq.,
TOWN, SMITH & SHELLEY, Detroit, Michigan;
Sutton, Belden & Co., Toledo, Ohio;
W. H. Kearney & Co., Chicago, Illinois;
H. C. A. Shaw, Tecumseh, Michigan;
H. S. Thomas & Son, South Bend, Indiana.
Nov. 12, 57-1

N. SHERMAN, M. D.,
Office at his residence, corner of Michigan
and Monroe streets.
August 27, 1857-39/1

C. M. RICHMOND,
Physician and Surgeon,
TYNER CITY.

Will promptly and faithfully attend to all
cases entrusted to his care.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
PLYMOUTH, IND.

GEORGE B. STEEDMAN,
PROFESSOR.

Teaches GYMNASTICS, all kinds of Stunts, French
Gymnastics, &c., at
St. Charles, Ind.

ROBERTS,
S. M. Roberts, Jr., just received at
June 27, 1858-1

THE REPUBLICAN.

I. MATTINGLY, - - - Editor.
Thursday Morning, - - - September 16, 1858.

County Expenses.

The Democrat, in its issue of the 20th
July, says: "The Receipts and Expendi-
tures are all on record in the Auditor's of-
fice—open to all for examination—and the
county officers are willing to give a cer-
tified copy of the same."

The people would like exceedingly well
to see the items of the expenditures, and if
the Auditor will make them out in full we
will publish them, so that all may see
them. Will he accept this fair proposi-
tion? We shall see. If they are all legal
and fair that party has nothing to lose by
a full exposition, but if they hide and cov-
er them up under generalities, as is done
in the annual exhibit, the people will not be
satisfied. They are anxious to know what
services the Clerk rendered for which he
was allowed \$219 43, besides \$102 17,
extra. They want to see the items for which
\$620 was expended for criminals, and for
which the Sheriff was allowed \$277 44,
besides \$100 extra. They want to know
how \$401 73 could be expended for Sta-
tionery—a sum three times greater than
was expended in St. Joseph, a county with
twice our population. In short, they want
to see the items for every allowance.
Nothing short of this will be satisfactory.
Will the "certified copy" be furnished
without charge? If so let us have it.

Mattingly talks about libel or slan-
der suits as though we had made a declara-
tion to that effect. We have never intimated
anything of the kind. Probably he
thinks we should have brought a suit against
him. Don't fret yourself about it, Ignatius;
"sufficient unto the day" you know.—*Dem.*

We never said that you had intimated
any thing of the kind. We intimated that
Mr. Reeve was the author of most of the
articles that appeared as editorial in the
Democrat. In your reply you said that
this charge was made against Mr. Reeve
for the purpose of injuring him, who would
be elected by a large majority, unless the
people could be made to believe that he had
done something criminal. We remarked
that we had not supposed we were laying our-
selves liable to a suit of libel in making such
an intimation against Mr. R., which we
have, if your admission is correct, that to
charge him with editing the Democrat is
tantamount to trying to make the people
believe that he had done something criminal.
But if your remarks above mean any
thing, it is, that you are the individual that
is libeled, and not Mr. R. Verily you
have quite an exalted opinion of your candi-
date for Representative. This being the
case we feel no trepidation whatever. If
you bring the suit we can prove by Mr.
R. that he is the individual libeled, not
yourself, and vice versa. So you see,
Daniel, we have no cause to "fret," and
shall sleep soundly and eat heartily so far
as that matter is concerned.

The young men of the Democrat
have suffered themselves to become excited
about the insinuation that they lack brains.
Hear them rave:

"We have said it before, and we say it
now, that there never has been, and never
will be an article in our editorial columns,
except it be from the pen of one of the
editors, unless signed by the author's name.
Any man, woman, or child, who avers
contrary to this, is a mean, low, dirty,
contemptible liar."

That's sufficient. No one, we imagine,
will, in future, doubt their want of ability
to write their own editorials. The above
chaste and forcible language will undoubt-
edly dispel any lingering doubt any one
may have heretofore entertained in regard
to that matter. Persons do not generally,
it is true, get angry at false intimations of
this character, but this case must be
regarded as an exception to the rule.—
They have charged that "Timothy Ould-
back," Manville, & Co., assisted us in edit-
ing the Republican, but we never thought
it worth while to deny it, because we did
not care whether any one believed or disbe-
lieved it. Such is the difference between us.

Our neighbor, Daniel, says he en-
tertains a profound contempt for us. We
feel humiliated, we do, and are grieved at
the loss of his esteem. He still stands as
high, however, in our estimation, as he ever
did. Do not be so hard upon us, Daniel.
Remember, "it is human to err, but divine
to forgive."

We hear through Democratic chan-
nels that a certain office holder has threat-
ened that if the Democratic leaders will not
pledge themselves to get him nominated
for re-election next year, that he will im-
mediately go to issuing fee bills against ev-
ery man that owes him. The leader to
whom he made the threat intimated him to
hold on till after the election; that he had
injured the party enough already without
doing more.

"Dangers stand thick through all the way
To hurry mortals home."

Laporte Co. Agricultural Fair.

The Laporte County Agricultural Fair,
will commence on the 28th of this month
and close on the 1st of October.

Negro Equality.

The *Dred Scott* organ in this place an-
nounced in its last issue that it would pub-
lish this week an article from the Michi-
gan City Enterprise (Republican,) which,
they say "is the best article we have read,
in regard to 'Negro Equality.'"

The article in question, it is true, appear-
ed in the Michigan City Enterprise, which
can hardly be called a Republican sheet,
but was written by a Democratic corres-
pondent of that paper, we infer, from the
reading of it as it appeared in the *Laporte*
Times. The author, however, of such a
disingenuous, unfair and sophistical pro-
duction, which falsifies facts, and totally
misrepresents the Republican position in
regard to "Negro Equality," cannot be
any thing else than a pro-slavery Demo-
crat, whether editor or correspondent, and
the attempt of the Democrat to create the
impression that it is the production of a
Republican editor, only proves how unscrup-
ulous they are in all things. But this is
the strength of the game with all the or-
gans and leaders of the *Dred Scott* party.
Instead of relying upon their principles,
and fair and honest opposition to the views
authoritatively enunciated by the Republi-
can party, they resort to deception, trick-
ery, fraud and misrepresentation for success.
The article in question affords ample proof
of this. It assumes that the sole and only
objection that the Republican party make to
the *Dred Scott* decision is, that it
declares that a negro is not a citizen of the
United States, and upon this false assump-
tion draws the inference that the Republi-
can party is in favor of "Negro Equality."
The premises being false the conclusions
are of course.

The main objection urged by the Re-
publicans to the *Dred Scott* decision is,
that it maintains that the Constitution of
the United States carries slavery into all the
Territories of the Union and protects it
there. This, the Republicans maintain
is an abandonment on the part of the De-
mocracy of their boasted doctrine of popu-
lar sovereignty. Is it not? Mr. Buchanan,
in accordance with this decision, de-
clared in his Silliman letter, that the Con-
stitution carried slavery into all the Terri-
tories, and that Kansas was as much a
slave State as South Carolina or Georgia,
and was surprised that any one should
doubt it. In his message transmitting the
Lecompton Constitution to Congress he
takes a step in advance of this position,
which he will doubtless be sustained by
the Supreme Court, whenever the question
comes up before it, that the people can-
not, when they come to form a State Con-
stitution interfere in any manner with slave
property already in the territory. Does
not this destroy popular sovereignty almost
entirely? How much is left?

The Republican party is the white man's
party. They want nothing to do with
free negroes or slave negroes. They are
opposed to the further spread of slavery,
believing it to be a stigma and a reproach
upon the nation, but disclaim any right to
interfere with the institution in the States
where it already exists. They are oppo-
sed also to "Negro Equality," "Negro
Suffrage," and "Amalgamation," and any
Democrat who asserts the contrary lies in
his throat.

The Democratic or rather the Shamocro-
tic party leaders, on the other hand, are
in favor of extending slavery and ac-
quiring additional slave territory. They are
not it is true in favor of "Negro Equality,"
but say that the negro slave is better off
than a poor laboring white man. This is
becoming almost an every day remark
among them, thus placing the poor white
man below the negro slave. They think it
outrageous to talk about elevating the ne-
gro, but all right and proper to degrade
the poor white man. Only a few days
since we heard a Democrat, who formerly
resided in this county, but who has been
sojourning in a slave State during the past
season, remark that slaves were much bet-
ter off than the rail-road Irish and poor
white men. This appears to be a growing
sentiment among the aristocratic Demo-
crats, inbribed probably from sympathy
and co-operation with slaveholders. It
is merely the echo of Senator Hammond's
declaration in the United States Senate
during the last session of Congress:

"The man who lives by daily labor, and
scarcely lives at that, and who has to put
his labor in the market, and take the best he
can get for it; IN SHORT YOUR
WHOLE HIRING CLASS of
manual laborers and 'operatives,' as you call
them, ARE ESSENTIALLY SLAVES.
The difference between us is, that OUR
SLAVES are hired for life and well com-
pensated, there is no starvation, no beg-
ging, no want of employment among our
people, and not too much employment either.
YOURS are hired by the day, not re-
warded, but scantily compensated, which
may be proved in the most painful man-
ner, at any hour in any street in any
of your large towns."

Such, fellow-laborers, for we consider
ourselves one of that class, are the senti-
ments held by leading Democratic enemi-
es of you. How long, had they the power,
think you, before they would make every
laboring white man a slave, by enacting
tyrannical and oppressive laws, such as
they have in England and other monarchies?
The tendency of their policy evident-
ly is to make the rich richer and the poor
poorer. Their object in the misrepresen-
tations and falsehoods they utter so contin-

ally against the Republican party is to
prejudice your minds against those who
are your real friends, that they may make
you the instruments of your own enslavement.
Do not be deceived. Reflect calm-
ly, and judge both parties by their acts.
Do not regard lightly the boon of liberty
you now enjoy; but remember that the en-
emies of popular liberty are often those
who make the loudest professions of love
for the dear people.

QUERY?—We noticed the other day, in
looking over the Corporation Duplicate,
that Mattingly of the Republican was charged
with only about \$450 as the total amount
of property owned by him, including his
printing office, while we are charged for
our printing office alone \$1000. He don't
intend that the "present corrupt Adminis-
tration" as he calls it, shall kick the
dust in his eyes! No sir!—*Dem.*

Daniel has contracted such a bad habit
of fibbing that he can't tell the truth when
he is certain of being exposed. Our as-
sessment on the Corporation Duplicate is
\$629, and it is the same on the County
Duplicate. But this is a little nearer the
truth than Daniel generally conveys, so we
ought not to complain, perhaps, but rather
thank him for not making it out worse.—
When the township Assessor called on us
last spring we inquired of him at what
rate property was generally given in,—at
one half or two thirds its value? He re-
plied, most generally at about one half.—
We told him what a portion of the prop-
erty cost us, and he assessed it himself at
half the amount. The rest we put down
ourselves at the same rate, making what we
thought a small deduction for depreciation
in value, from use. We are willing to
bear our proportion of the public expenses,
and if our assessment is below the average
we are more than willing that it shall be
raised to that standard. Daniel, in giving
in his office at \$1000 displayed about as
much judgment as is usual with him. The
materials, we should think, could be pur-
chased new for that amount.

This is a small matter, but it just suits
Daniel's caliber. Don't you think, Dan-
iel, that if some of the "present corrupt
Administration," had not kicked up quite
so great a dust it would have been more to
their credit?

British Co-Operation with the Disunion-ists.

It is perfectly well understood in political
circles, both here and in England,
that the design and object of American ac-
quisitions in Cuba and Mexico is to pave
the way for a dissolution of the Union, and
the formation of a separate Southern Con-
federacy. This is desired by the British
manufacturers, who would enjoy, in such
a Confederacy, an unrestricted market.
In reference to Mexico, the *London*
Times says:

"It seems there is nothing left for the
United States but to consummate the work
they have begun, and annex the land of
Montezuma and Cortez, which, even under
the lash of the slave-driver, will not regret
the illusion of the liberty of the Mexican
Republic."

This is the same paper which, only a
few weeks ago, was urging the United
States to buy Cuba.

The motive of this British plotting is
perfectly transparent.

Fargher's Furniture Factory.

We copy the following interesting de-
scription of Mr. Wm. FARGHER's large
Furniture Factory, at Laporte, from the
Union of that place:

We visited this week the furniture fac-
tory of Wm. FARGHER.

This is the only establishment of the kind
there is in Laporte, and its success is
placed beyond doubt by its continuing to
run without even a suspicion of suspension
during the great monetary crisis that has
just swept over us. Mr. FARGHER has
kept, and now keeps constantly employed
about twenty hands. This is an item to
be noted in the benefits to community of
manufactories—the men to whom they give
employment.

We were first conducted by Mr. FARGHER
into the finishing shop, where we saw some
very fine specimens of his work, as fine
as can be found anywhere. We then as-
cended the main building, and were made
sensibly aware that an immense amount of
work was being done by the great upstart
that greeted our ears on every side. The
amount of work turned out is almost in-
credible to any one who has not visited the
establishment. We could not but wonder
where it all goes to, until told that they
ship a great deal to Chicago, and other
places, where timber is scarcer than with
us. There is but one fire—'that under the
boilers, kept anywhere about the premises.
Not only every part of the machinery is
driven by steam, but by means of iron pipes
passing through the building, the whole es-
tablishment is warmed, thus almost entire-
ly overcoming danger from fire. Even the
large made use of is melted by steam.
The engine is twenty horse power, and by
means of it an amount of work is done
which would be an Atlantic Telegraph sur-
prise to old fogies who have worked at a
lathe turned by a horse. It is impossible
accurately to calculate the benefit to a com-
munity of such a manufactory as this. In
the first place it is convenient, supplying
us with furniture for our dwellings at less
cost than we could obtain it anywhere else,
but this is a small part of its real value to
the community at large. It benefits both
rich and poor. It furnishes a market for
timber, and real estate increases in value,
thus benefiting the land-holder, and cap-
italist. Then the timber must be cut, and
hailed, and worked up into furniture,
thus giving employment to three or four
classes of operatives. We repeat, what we
have said, encourage manufacturers, and
especially encourage this one of Mr. FARGHER.

His energy deserves success, and
while he is doing so much for community,
we trust his own pockets will be filled to
overflowing.

Death of Judge Derritt.

We learn from the South Bend *Register*
that Judge A. G. DERRITT died at Saratoga
Springs on the 1st inst. Judge D. was an
able lawyer, and was well known and
highly esteemed by many of the citizens of
this county.

St. Joseph County Agricultural Fair.
The Agricultural Fair in St. Joseph
County, is to be held Sept. 29th, and 30th,
and Oct. 1.

Indiana State Agricultural Fair.
The Indiana State Agricultural Fair will
be held at Indianapolis commencing Oct.
4th and ending Oct. 9.

War of the Roses.

The Administration has opened fire upon
Douglas, in Illinois, in earnest. The
"Little Giant" will have to yield. He
cannot stand up against a fire in front and
rear. The "Nationals" met at Springfield
on last Tuesday week in District Con-
vention to nominate a candidate for Congress.
After the nomination was made several
speeches were delivered, those delivered by
Henry S. Fitch, U. S. Dist. Attorney, and
Col. Leib are reported in full in the *Chi-
cago Press and Tribune*, of Thursday last.
To give our readers some idea of the man-
ner in which the "Nationals" are pitching
in to Douglas, we publish below an extract
from Fitch's remarks:

The announcement that the Senator in-
tended to oppose the admission of Kansas
under that Constitution, [Lecompton] took
the nation and the Democratic party by
surprise. It was at first vehemently de-
nied, then reluctantly credited up to the
very moment of his political suicide in the
Senate, on the 9th of December. Demo-
crats could not believe that Douglas would
so far forget himself, that after leading the
van, he would in the very heat of the battle
so ingloriously desert. They could not be-
lieve that at a crisis when the integrity and
very existence of the Democratic party de-
pended upon sustaining the National Ad-
ministration in a position in which it had
been placed by Douglas himself, he would
sell his soul and shamelessly turn his back
upon his old friends and strike hands with
the enemy.

That proud confidence which the Demo-
cratic party once placed in Douglas has
been broken; that deep abiding trust which
they reposed in him has been forfeited, and
no simulated penitence, no threatened re-
pentance can restore it. Defeated of electo-
ral, he can never again have an opportunity of
betraying the confidence of the Democratic
Party.

Now, why did Mr. Douglas oppose that
admission? I might tell you that it was
because the Senator was a patriot, because
he was a great man, because he was one of
the champions of the people, the only cav-
alier "sans peur, sans reproche," and other
handsome names, usually given by the
Senator himself. But I prefer telling you a
less eulogistic and more truthful account.
The first "great principle that underlies"
his movement is the principle of self-preservation.
[Great laughter.] Douglas conceived that his re-election depended on
it. His political necessities drove him in-
to the course. The growing free soil sen-
timent of Illinois must be conciliated, or
the State would no longer require his ser-
vices. [Cheers.] It was not that Kansas
was about to be forced into the Union, but
that Douglas was likely to be forced out
of the Senate. [Prolonged laughter.]—
Not that Popular Sovereignty in the Ter-
ritories was being violated, but that
Popular Sovereignty in the State was about
to be enforced. [Continued laughter.]—
Not that the right of Kansas "to regulate
her domestic institutions in her own way,"
subject only to the Federal Constitution,"
was to be overthrown, but that the right
of Illinois to the same thing, unsubjected
to the dictation of Mr. Douglas, was to be
enforced. [Cheers and laughter.]

It was not that the honorable Senator
loved the Democracy less, but that he loved
Douglas more. He was perfectly willing
to make any reasonable sacrifice of his
friends or their means to sustain the party,
but to ask him to sacrifice his own personal
interest was asking a little too much even
for the Little Giant. [Great cheers.] It
may have been very Roman and very im-
mortal to stand up like a brave and hono-
rable man in defence of the party that had
elevated him, but it might cost him his
seat, and he would, hence he preferred the
discretion to the valor of the deed. [Hit
him again.] Honor may have pricked him
on, but if honor should have pricked him
off—that was the rub. Honor had no skill
in ballots. Honor could not secure a vote;
therefore he would none of it. [Loud
cheers.]

And to this very natural and discreet
principle of self-preservation, a private
pique against Mr. Buchanan for having de-
feated him at Cincinnati, and thus spared
him a still greater defeat at the hands of
the people, and refusing to appoint Mr.
Richardson to a Cabinet Office, (who by-
the way would have been a brilliant Cab-
inet officer,) and you have the "true int-
ention and meaning" of the anti-Lecompton
fight in a nutshell. [Laughter and cheers.]

To advance his personal interests, and
gratify his private ambition he hesitated not
to violate his own principles, divide his
own friends and ally himself to men whose
creed was the destruction of the Democratic
party, and whose ultimate purpose was dis-
union. Men whom he has often denoun-
ced in terms that would be unjust if even
now applied to himself.

dem declaration, scornfully unheeded by
the analysis of Brown and Bright—his un-
couth vituperations contemptuously repel-
led by the polished sarcasms of Benjamin,
and the quick retort of Pugh—he yet had
the consolation of falling back into the
chivalrous bosom of the elegant Broderick
amid the condoleance of Seward, the sym-
paties of Wade, and the anxious atten-
tions of his affectionate colleague. He
"sounded the very bas string of humility,"
and was sufficiently lauded by the New
York *Tribune* to have killed a dozen honest
Democrats. Mr. Douglas, however, de-
clined that he joined the Republicans, but
claimed that they came over to his platform.
If they did the distance was so short and the
discount so easy that that *Fallen Star*, Re-
publican Hale, to whom "eight fathoms of
ground is three score and ten miles a
foot," found no difficulty in travelling it
"Facile decemvenerunt."

The following are the resolutions which
were adopted, with entire unanimity and
fervent enthusiasm, by the Convention:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to
the principles of the National Democratic party adopt-
ed in the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we hereby renew our expressions
of confidence in the purity, integrity and Demo-
cracy of the National Administration of James Buch-
anan, and we hereby declare our approval of his
policy, particularly with reference to Kansas affairs.

Resolved, That we refuse as National Democrats,
to acquiesce in or approve of the action of Stephen
A. Douglas in his unjustifiable course toward the
National Democracy in Congress, last winter, de-
claring it unworthy of his exalted position and his
consistency as a Democrat.

Resolved, That we wholly repudiate the heresies
attempted to be forced by our Senator, S. A. Dou-
glas, on the Democracy of Illinois, and particularly
those promulgated in his recent Freeport speech,
believing the same to be calculated to seriously
endanger the Union, and to deprive the Demo-
cratic Party of its right to the Government of the
United States, and to demoralize and finally overthrow it.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unqualified
condemnation of the arrogant and impudent as-
sumption of Stephen A. Douglas in forcing him-
self upon the attention of the public as the Demo-
cratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, when, in fact,
he is not a nominated, but an unwelcome candidate.
The President then read the following
dispatch:

BIRMINGHAM, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1858.—To E. R.
Henderson: I cannot come, but I send a thousand
greetings for National Democracy.

A Glance at the Fight.

The following glance at the contest now
raging between the two political parties is
copied from the *Indiana Journal*. We com-
mend it to the careful perusal of every man of
either party who wishes to vote at the com-
ing election for the best interests of his
country. It is a faithful and honest re-
view of the past and present position of
parties, referring to facts which all must
admit to be true, who are acquainted with
the history of the times.

Last fall the Democratic party stood ar-
ranged to fight the territory to accept a
slavery constitution. In this position it
was stated: "The popular sovereignty
position has never been regained." The party
organs, the *Washington Union*, the *Rich-
mond South*, the *Charleston Mercury*, all
declare that, having refused the Lecompton
Constitution, Kansas shall not come in to
the Union till the population required
by the English bill be attained. There is
no mistake about this. Here the party
planted itself in passing that bill, and now
that the people of Kansas have voted on it,
here the party organs still declare it shall
stand.

Such has been the course and result of
the contest throughout the Union, up to
this time. But the Democratic party of
this State has been trying to slip off from
the main body and sneak back to their old
position in the dark. They now say that
Kansas should be admitted with any lawful
constitution she may present, without re-
ference to her population. This is a plain
abandonment of the position of the whole
party, and it only remains to be seen if they
can, or will dare to persist in such a de-
sertion. We hazard nothing in saying
that every man of them will recant when
hauled up before the party Court. Martial
next winter, and made to answer to the
charge of desertion. J. W. Blake, Holman,
and Secrest, the *Sentinel*, New Albany
Ledger, and every candidate or organ that
is now repudiating the English bill will
have to fall back into the ranks when the
muster is made for the fight in Congress.
They fear to do this. They are afraid of
the Republican out-posts that stand manfully
in their front. And they are